

## POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES

Solomon Mahelona, once political leader in the fighting ninth of the fifth, has lost the confidence of his delegation, since he voted for an open ballot in the last Republican county convention. Mahelona is a peculiar politician. In his speech which he made in Nottley hall, he told the Kaho forces assembled there to vote for a secret ballot, but in convention he voted against his own doctrine and returned the open ballot.

It is reported that Mahelona personally called on John H. Wise the night before the convention and agreed to vote for an open ballot if the steering committee would support his men. He was told to make the first move as an evidence of good faith. He voted for the open ballot, but his delegation did not follow him.

J. P. Dias: I never saw a man like Solomon Mahelona. He is an expert politician. At the same time he is unreliable. I remember him telling us to vote for a secret ballot; but, in the convention hall he voted with the men, whom he called enemies of Prince Kuhio. I am pax with him.

Prince, Kuhio will return in the Mauna Kea next Saturday morning.

Solomon Mahelona: In voting for an open ballot in the last Republican county convention, I wanted to reserve the right to move for reconsideration of the result of the votes cast. I was and am still in favor of the Kahoites.

John H. Wise: I am glad to know that the result of the work of the convention has been satisfactory, at least, to my way of thinking. I am ready now to vote for Prince Kuhio in November.

Noa W. Aluli: I am out for the

senatorial honor. If nominated and elected, I will give the people good legislation.

Sheriff Jarrett—This is the busiest day in my political experience. After the convention took a recess at noon today, I shook hands with every delegate. I realize now that it is the only way to get the support of the voters.

Link McCandless—I leave this afternoon for Kanae. I hope to make a successful trip, politically.

Col. C. P. Lauke—Captain R. W. Parker will have to fight hard in order to beat Jarrett. He certainly has an uphill fight.

Jesse Uluhi—I do not want to draw the color line; but the truth is that a Hawaiian chairman should be elected in the Democratic county convention.

Deputy Sheriff Rose—Everything looks all right so far but the result of the work of the convention is uncertain.

Jack Kalakiela—I thought I was going to be elected chairman of the Democratic county convention but, much to my surprise, I was dumped.

Harry Juen—I firmly believe that a Hawaiian should have been elected chairman of the Democratic county convention. In all my political experience, as a Democrat, I have never seen any Hawaiian elected to that office. I heartily kokuaed Jesse Uluhi's motion.

J. Ioela—There is nothing like offering a prayer before the political convention is called to order.

proper interpretation. The Governor and the Supreme Court are entitled to their opinion.

Under questioning by Mr. Fisher he admitted his idea is that the general homestead law should be changed to fit the rules laid down in the Supreme Court's decision.

Mr. Fisher said, after some argument, that Attorney Irwin evidently made no direct charge against Gov. Frear. Irwin admitted that, repeating his previous statement to that effect. He said the present difficulty is that the homesteaders have spent considerable money improving their lands and cannot gain title or return of the money expended.

"Do you think if they were given an extension of time and opportunity to go ahead and prove up, it would relieve the situation?" the Secretary inquired.

"In many instances they would be glad of that privilege," was the reply, "but in many other instances they could not because they have moved away and have not the necessary funds to continue the work."

Attorney Irwin thought a law requiring proper contracts with the large plantations would aid much in encouraging the proper kind of homesteading.

Discussing the old contract system he admitted that in fact the result was that the mills did the cultivating, instead of the homesteaders themselves; he thought that under certain restrictions that system might be satisfactory.

Secretary Fisher informed Irwin that he had recently seen two sys-

tems of homesteading encouraged by different plantations. He then told of the McBryde Plantation's system on Kauai, and of the Wood Valley settlement type, which cooperates with the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, of which Mr. Ogg is manager.

Irwin thought the Pahala, or Wood Valley system would prove satisfactory on this island. While they should have more than 10 or 15 acres of land, the Pahala plan is lots of 25 to 75 acres per family. Irwin said most of them would need financial assistance, and thought the contracts with the mills should provide for loans or advances that would help them through.

The Secretary stated that the most favorable contract he had yet seen here was that of Manager Ogg with the Wood Valley people. This, said to be still in the experimental stage, gives the growers \$4 per ton for their cane, the mill to cut the crop and flume the water to the land. He said Manager Ogg had figured it would make, on the contract, 6.16 per cent, on its present investment of \$2,000,000. This profit is paper as yet, however. The system in operation, may prove unsuccessful financially.

Irwin thought this was as good as the homesteaders could expect from any sugar mill. He thought, in answer to the direct question from Mr. Fisher, that under this system homesteading would prove successful.

Under questioning by Attorney Olson, Irwin said that in an interview with Gov. Frear some time in August the executive had stated that the homesteaders involved in the Henderson case would probably be given a chance to qualify for title to their lands.

Attorney Ashford asked him about the report that a strip of lots in the Hakalau district had been withheld from the homesteaders because of the fear that competitive stores to the plantation stores would be opened. He said, after some thought and additional questions, that he had read the story in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Fisher asked if anyone in the audience was responsible for the circulation of this story. In response, the editor of a Portuguese newspaper, Aug de Costa of the A. Setta, arose and said if the Secretary would give him a few minutes he believed he could bring in the person desired. Mr. Fisher excused him to attend to the errand, and in the meantime, Mr. Curtis, who had come in, was called to the witness chair. He had a typewritten narrative setting forth his views, and the Secretary proceeded to read this.

Mr. Fisher had not read far before he came to a general charge of concerted attempts on the part of the plantations to throttle the homesteaders. He paused, and called for definite information and facts, including incidents.

Curtis, after urging, finally launched into a lengthy story of his difficulties in attempting to finance his own cane growing project. It developed, according to his story, that owing to personal hostility between himself and Manager John Watt, of the Olua Plantation, Robert W. Shingle had declined to aid him and he was compelled to give it up temporarily.

He admitted, however, that his was not an instance that could be called typical of plantation opposition.

The Fisher party starts by rail tomorrow morning on its journey down the Hamakua coast.

Fond Mamma—Here's a photo of my little boy when he was a baby, and I want you to make one of him as he is now. Photographer—But haven't you brought him with you? F. M.—No, I thought you could make an enlargement from this.

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## DEMOCRATS MAY COMPROMISE

(Continued from Page 1)

made their appearance and in a few minutes the majority of delegates were wearing them. Even "Soapbox" Barron, who has been boasting for months of what he and other Democrats would do to Bill Jarrett in the convention, was wearing a Jarrett badge this morning. When asked when he became a Jarrett supporter, Barron said: "I've always been one."

McCarthy Chairman.  
The Jarrett forces also showed their strength when their support of C. J. McCarthy for temporary chairman, as against Kalakiela, put McCarthy in the chair by a vote of two to one over Kalakiela's adherents.

The feature of the convention itself this morning was the fact that the race issue was raised in such a form that even the chairman officially recognized it. William Uluhi, one of the delegates who supported Kalakiela, nominated his man for temporary chairman in an oratorical effort, during which he declared that a Hawaiian ought to be named chairman, and appealed to his fellow-Hawaiians to support a man of their own race as against a haole.

When McCarthy took up the gavel as temporary chairman he made a ringing speech in which he referred to the fact that only one unfortunate incident had so far happened. "I refer to the raising of the race issue in this convention!" he shouted and declared that Democratic voters must forget race lines and support the best men in order to get a ticket with which they can win this campaign.

The Jarrett forces also elected their man for secretary, Sol Meheula, and, in fact, were easily in the ascendant all the time.

The convention's work moved rather slowly this morning. The Democrats were half an hour late in getting down to work, as no one had remembered to bring the official call of the convention, and this had to be secured and read before the members could organize. Then there were minor delays. However, it is expected that they will finish their work by tonight.

All the preliminary work of organization was concluded this morning and this afternoon the reports of the credentials, rules and organization and platform committees are first in order, to be followed by the nomination of candidates.

A report yesterday and last night that B. G. Rivenburgh was a candidate for chairman of the convention turns out to be erroneous. Rivenburgh was said by some of those opposed to him to be a candidate, but he never consented to run and was one of the warmest supporters of McCarthy. There was some talk, when McCarthy hesitated about taking the chairmanship, that Rivenburgh's name would be brought up, but he stated this morning that he himself had never been a candidate.

## CONVENTION GETS TO WORK AFTER DELAY

Harry Juen, chairman of the county committee, called the Democratic convention to order at 10:30 o'clock with a baseball bat, signifying that the "rough-house" marking most Democratic conventions was expected.

Juen's speech was entirely along conditions as expressed by the baseball bat. He said he expected trouble, but hoped when the smoke had cleared away, that all would be united to carry the Democratic candidates into victory and offices. Kalakiela read the official call in Hawaiian. Chairman Juen at the conclusion of the reading said he did not think it was necessary to read it in English. There were no dissenters.

The reading of the temporary roll call followed, showing a grand total of 306 delegates.

Chairman Juen asked if there were any contests, stating that it would not be customary to permit contesting delegates to participate in the temporary convention.

He then announced that the convention was open for the nomination of a temporary chairman.

Jack Kalakiela was nominated by an anti-Jarrettite, who moved also the nominations be closed. In an uproar which followed, a Jarrettite got the name of C. J. McCarthy before the convention as candidate. The name was greeted with a storm of cheers.

A Hawaiian whose name was lost in the turmoil delivered a philippic in Hawaiian calling for the naming of a Hawaiian chairman, inasmuch as the Hawaiians had most of the votes.

T. J. Ryan got to his feet and opposed the closing of nominations arbitrarily. Juen asked if there were any further nominations. There were none. A Hawaiian with a Jarrett badge wanted to know by what right T. J. Ryan sat among the delegates to a question of personal privilege, said he would sit anywhere he wanted to.

It was moved that a committee of three tellers be named to count the votes. Those named were Jesse Uluhi, William Kahi and Kahaleaahu—two anti-Jarrettites and one Jarrett man. Proxies were excluded from voting.

The voting hadn't progressed far before it was evident that the Jarrett faction as represented by McCarthy was overwhelmingly in the majority, and the result showed it, with a total of 166 for McCarthy to Kalakiela's 84.

He was escorted to the chair amid applause. He said he thanked the convention for the honor and would try to satisfy everybody and give a fair deal. He said it was unfortunate that one delegate had attempted to

raise the race issue, but he was sure there was no intention of raising such an issue by the Democrats, other than to show the people that the party was only gathered to put the best men on the ticket without regard to prejudice.

Jonas Kiahaka said he thought the convention ought to offer thanks to the Almighty for the selection of such a wise chairman. Chairman McCarthy said it was customary to open conventions with prayer, and he called on Kiahaka to do so, which he did with great fervor.

Nominations for temporary secretary resulted in the naming of Sol Meheula and Ben Kahalepuna, the former Jarrett, the latter an anti.

On motion of M. C. Pacheco, the vote on the secretary was taken by a rising vote, with a total of 80 for Kahalepuna and 88 plus for Meheula, the chairman voting to count when Kahalepuna's vote was exceeded.

William E. Miles of the tenth precinct was named assistant secretary by acclamation. Kalawaia was named interpreter in the same way.

It was moved, seconded and carried to make the committees on rules, credentials and platform consist of nine members.

The committees named were as follows:

Committee on credentials—B. G. Rivenburgh, Charles Barron, Gus Kaloehano, J. M. Poepe, Peter Makia, B. N. Kahalepuna, Charles Kaulukukui, R. W. Davis, Charles H. Rose.

Committee on rules and permanent organization—Lester Petrie, Noah Aluli, Ioela Kiahaki R. W. Holt, E. J. McCandless, Willie Keahi, James Kanoho, J. W. Iona, L. K. Kahilahlala. Committee on platform and resolutions—G. J. Waller, T. J. Ryan, M. C. Pacheco, Joseph Lightfoot, Wm. Kahi, John H. Wilson, E. H. F. Wolter, W. S. Edings, E. P. Palau.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

The police department was well represented in the convention, there being present Sheriff Jarrett, Deputy Sheriff Rose, Captain Kahanamoku, Captain Pohaku, M. Abreu, Wm. Chilton, Hack Inspector Tripp, Deputy Sheriff Davis of Koolau, Jailer Asch, Chief Clerk Asch, S. Kaloa, Fred Iuka, D. Rathburn, Punohu, L. Gay, Kaonohi and Kauwe.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OPPOSES COMMISSION

The Democratic platform committee, each member carrying a list of planks he wished submitted, found on convening that it was no easy matter to agree, and as a result, after being in session from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock, had decided upon four of the planks offered. These are: One calling for the raising of the standard of efficiency for the Hawaiian band and an increase in its membership. The purchase of a building to be used as a city hall is urged, the platform holding that the rentals for the present quarters of the government are too high. The platform will favor a liberal appropriation for the representation of Hawaii at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, with the proviso that there shall be Democratic representation on the exposition commission.

The commission form of government for either city or Territory is opposed on the ground that it is un-American.

Planks which have not as yet been considered, but which probably meet with no opposition, are those declaring for women's suffrage, and for recompense to citizens who suffered through the antismoking campaign, and for the direct primary law.

"Did you ever tell a young man that late hours were bad for one?" asked the father at the breakfast table. "Well, father," replied the wise daughter, "late hours may be bad for one, but they're all right for two."

The visible supply of wheat in Canada, August 31, was 4,420,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,256,000.

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## THE CLARION



Benjamin Clothes

## MANEUVERS

(Continued from Page 1)

gers of umpires, white band on left arm; properly accredited newspaper correspondents, red band on right arm.

Officers as well as men will have to get down to the essentials, for there is a woeful lack of transportation, and probably the troops and company officers will not be allowed wall tents, being held to a bedding roll and a shelter tent.

The official order covering the inspection maneuver is here published for the first time. It has not yet been sent out from headquarters, and will probably not reach the various commands in printed form for several days.

Headquarters Department of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 23, 1912.

General Orders

No. 8.

1 Under instruction from the War Department Dated July 29, 1912, field inspection of mobile troops in Hawaii by the department commander for the present calendar year will be co-ordinated with the inspections that are usually conducted by officers of the Inspector Generals department, pursuant to army regulations.

2 The purpose of this field inspection being to determine the degree of preparedness of the mobile troops for actual service, and the capacity of officers for handling commands appropriate to their grade, it will include a field exercise, participated in by all the mobile troops extending over a period of several days and including an action illustrating the employment of the three arms combined. In this exercise blank ammunition will be used.

3 In all cases requiring the promulgation of field orders the responsible commanding officer will prepare his order in writing in the prescribed form and will submit a copy at the time to the inspector.

4 For the purpose of participating in the field exercise referred to in paragraph 2 of this order, the mobile troops of the command will be divided as follows:

NORTHERN DETACHMENT (RED)  
Colonel George J. McGuinnle, First Infantry, commanding.

SOUTHERN DETACHMENT (BLUE)  
Colonel Wilbur E. Wilder, Fifth Cavalry, commanding.

The composition of each command and points of concentration of the various units, will be communicated by letter to the commanders respectively.

5. Direction And Supply.—Director and Chief Umpire, Brigadier General Montgomery M. Macomb, Aide-de-Camp, 2nd Cavalry. Adjutant General, Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell, Adjutant Lt. Col. Chief Quartermaster, Major E. Frank Cheatman, Q. M. Comps. In charge of rail and other transportation Honolulu, Captain Clifford Game, Q. M. Corps.

6. Bases and Lines of Communication and Supply.—The bases of the opposing forces will be selected and the supply of the latter during the exercises will be arranged for by their respective commanders.

The railroad will be available for the transportation of the sick and supplies of both forces, and the Base Hospital at Fort Shafter for the reception of the sick of both forces, each being considered as neutral for the purpose of this maneuver.

Except when tactically permissible use will not be made of the existing facilities of the Schofield Barracks reservation.

7. Inspection.—The field inspection herein directed will be conducted, as far as practicable without disturbing the program arranged for the maneuver campaign of the two detachments referred to in paragraph 4 of this order. The efficiency of all officers and organizations will be determined by

observation extending over the whole of a part of the period of the campaign, supplemented by such additional at exercises as may be necessary to arrive at definite conclusions and to justify positive recommendations.

Organizations that do not participate in the campaign will be inspected at or near their post during the period of field training.

Details to be observed and reported upon include:

(A) Fitness and sufficiency of uniform and equipment of organizations for field service;

(B) Camping, camp economy, observance of proper camp sanitation and care of the sick;

(C) Physical condition of officers and men and the use of prophylactic treatment for the prevention of disease;

(D) Marching capacity of organizations, as indicated by the rate of march, the observance of the correct principles of marching, the distance covered, the resulting physical condition of men and animals, and the number disabled as the result of marching during the entire period of inspection.

(E) Care of the feet of men; the supply and fit of footwear, care of backs, necks and feet of animals; proper hitching of animals, and fitting of saddles and harness;

(F) The preparation and service of food;

(G) The efficiency of the service of supply;

(H) The transmission of information (Section 61 to 67 inclusive, Field Service regulations);

(I) Drill regulations; correct execution by officers and men;

(J) Field fortifications, including the reconnaissance, selection and occupation of defensive positions, the actual construction of appropriate intrenchments, and the rendition of reports including the necessary sketches based on standard publications and service manuals treating on the subject of field fortification. Cavalry will be required to construct only the simple form of shelter trench.

(K) A field firing test for field artillery. For the purpose of conducting this test, an expenditure of not to exceed 36 rounds of shrapnel per battery is authorized; the shrapnel so authorized being in excess of the regular allowance of ammunition.

(L) Tactics: terrain exercises, the service of information (sections 36 to 60 inclusive, Field Service Regulations); efficiency of commanders as illustrated by a proper application during the field exercises of the combat principles of the various arms of the service as prescribed by regulations.

8. Umpires and Observers. The assignment of umpires and observers to the Red and Blue forces will be announced later. The general situation will be issued by the senior umpires at the points of concentration, and also the special situations pertaining to the initial period. Other special situations will be issued at appropriate times during the progress of the exercises.

9. Organization commanders will use their discretion in deciding questions of routine and detail not covered by regulations for field maneuvers and orders from these headquarters. Paper work will be minimized and the tendency on the part of inexperienced officers and men to take too much baggage into the field will be checked. Transportation is limited.

## THEN WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

Our Democratic friends have contended, and will contend with renewed energy during the next few months, that the Protective Tariff is responsible for the high cost of living. Grant that it is, for the sake of argument, then by the same line of reasoning it must be credited with the high rate of wages also. Then what will happen to the wages when the Democrats abolish the Protective Tariff in order to reduce the cost of living?—Wallace (Idaho) Press Times.



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## GOV. EXPLAINS

(Continued from Page 1)

ent, the Governor with his two legal representatives and Prince Kalaniana'ole with Attorney C. W. Ashford.

There were no ladies present at the beginning of the session. They formed a noticeable feature of the Honolulu hearings, but the session here lacks the air of feminine social distinction given the Honolulu meetings. The attendance of males packed the hall, however.

A. G. Curtis of Kuris, was called for by Mr. Fisher at the opening of the session, but was not present. Harry Irwin, attorney of Hilo, then responded to the Secretary's call for a representative of the Portuguese of the district, who, he understood, had some statements they desired to make.

Attorney Irwin, announcing he had been chosen to speak for the Portuguese, made a detailed statement of the history of the homesteaders in the Hakalau district. He told of the troubles that arose when the homesteaders prepared to prove up on their holdings, when the question of whether they had fulfilled the law's requirements was carried up to the Supreme Court on a test case. This is the old Henderson case, familiar to all Hawaiian citizens, which was decided adversely to the homesteaders early in the summer.

"This is not particularly a grievance against Governor Frear," said Attorney Irwin. "The law is ambiguous and should be changed; the Supreme Court itself is doubtful of its

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